

SALVATION ARMY DIVISION CAMP AND RETREAT CENTER

APPENDIX D2

**Cultural Resources Survey for the Salvation Army's Proposed
Water Tank and Campground Installation**

Prepared by ASM Affiliates, Inc.

March 15, 2001



a f f i l i a t e s

March 15, 2001

Ms. Liza Boquiren
BRG Consulting, Inc.
304 Ivy Street
San Diego, CA 92101

Re: Cultural Resources Survey for the Salvation Army's Proposed Water Tank and Campgrounds Installation.

Dear Ms. Boquiren,

This report presents the results of a cultural resources study conducted by ASM Affiliates for the proposed Water Tank and Campgrounds Installation project located in the Salvation Army Camp, near Ramona, California (Figure 1). The study was performed to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundaries. It consisted of a review of all site records and reports on file at the Museum of Man and the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, and an intensive survey of the project area.

A late 1930s building, in association with foundation pads and a trash scatter, was identified within the survey area. As this resource does not meet any of the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), and as it does not retain integrity of design, workmanship, or materials, this resource is recommended as not eligible for listing on the California Register. No further evaluation is recommended for this resource.

Cultural Background

Archaeological and ethnographic information indicate that this area of San Diego County has been occupied by Native Americans for nearly 10,000 years. Malcolm Rogers was one of the first local archaeologists to synthesize his data into general culture history and chronological frameworks (Rogers 1945). Unfortunately, Rogers revised his ideas several times, creating much confusion, and he died before presenting a clear and substantive chronology for the region. Numerous regional chronologies and some larger syntheses have been formulated since; these will not be reviewed here (see Moratto 1984).

The prehistory of San Diego County is often divided into three general temporal periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric. The Paleoindian period, dating from 12,000 years to 8,000 years before the present (B.P.), is typified by artifact assemblages of the San Dieguito complex. This complex is represented almost entirely by flaked stone tools, including scrapers, choppers, and large projectile points. The absence of a milling technology was, until recently, seen as the major difference between the Paleoindian period and the later Archaic period. The Archaic period existed at least 7,000 years ago, and probably as early as 9,000 years B.P.

Coastal Archaic period sites have been characterized by the presence of dart points and abundant milling equipment, and an associated lack of ceramics. They range from large residential bases to small temporary camps and resource exploitation loci. Burials dating to this period tend to be flexed inhumations which can be grouped in cemeteries at the larger occupation sites (Cheever 1992). Mortuary remains include shell beads and ornaments, projectile points, and milling equipment.

Wallace (1955:226) suggested a date of about A.D. 1000 for the late prehistoric Shoshonean and Yuman cultures; this date is still accepted for the inception of ceramic technology and small arrow points in the area. Rogers (1945) suggested a tripartite division of the Late Prehistoric period: Yuman I (A.D. 900-1050), Yuman II (A.D. 1050-1500), and Yuman III (post A.D. 1500). Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched arrow points, and ceramics are diagnostic of the Late Prehistoric period in southern California. Bone tools and various ornaments are also typical (Wallace 1955:215).

Mortuary customs became more elaborate during the Late Prehistoric period, including more abundant grave goods, and cremation apparently diffused into the area from east to west as did ceramics (Wallace 1955:223). Mortuary goods often included metates, pipes, arrow shaft straighteners, shell beads, and arrow points (Treganza 1942:160).

Major ethnographies for this area were researched and written in the 1920s and 1930s (Spier 1923; Gifford 1931), about 150 years after the establishment of the mission system. These include both the Kumeyaay, the Kamia, and groups living in Baja California (Meigs 1939). In general, the Kumeyaay ranged from the coast through the Peninsular Ranges and the Kamia resided in Imperial Valley in historic times.

Kumeyaay social organization appears to have been loosely structured at the band level. Patrilineal, minimally territorial, exogamous lineages called *cimuL*, or gentes, have been described as the highest level of Southern Diegueño social organization (Spier 1923). Luomala (1963:285-286, 1978) suggested that residence was not strictly patrilocal, but bilocal, in that newly married Diegueño couples resided with the woman's family as often as not. This type of flexibility may be a cultural response to environmental stresses such as drought (Shipek 1981:297), or a result of reduced population and territory after historic contact.

The Kumeyaay are depicted primarily as hunters and gatherers in ethnographic and ethnohistoric documents, but some groups practiced agriculture in areas of the Imperial Valley and, near Jacumba, others irrigated fields from springs (Gifford 1931:21-22). Shipek (1989) has hypothesized that horticultural practices among the Kumeyaay were widespread and intensive, involving transplantation and cultivation of several native plant species. There is still some controversy regarding the degree of dependence these groups placed on cultivated crops versus natural crops. Review of the ethnographic and ethnohistoric record indicates that most groups moved to different areas on a seasonal basis to capitalize on particular crops such as acorns or agave, and were not wholly dependent on any one resource. Burning was used by some California Indian groups as a method of environmental manipulation to promote the growth of grasses and flowering annuals, which in turn promoted increases in game populations (Lewis 1973:29; Bean and Lawton 1973:xxi).

Animal resources for the Kumeyaay consisted mostly of small game such as rabbits (*Sylvilagus* spp.), hares (*Lepus californicus*), woodrats (*Neotoma* spp.), lizards, some snakes, and grasshoppers (Spier 1923:335-336; Gifford 1931:14; Shipek 1991:32). Many birds probably were not eaten by the Southern Diegueño (Drucker 1937:8), although this restriction seems to apply mostly to shorebirds. Eagles and buzzards were avoided by the Diegueño; hawks, owls, doves, crows, road runners, and mockingbirds were sometimes avoided and sometimes not (Drucker 1937:8, 1941:100). Larger game, mostly mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and possibly pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*, now locally extinct) were also hunted. Boats were used by coastal groups to fish and molluscs were heavily exploited in Mission and San Diego Bays, as well as the bean clam from open sandy shoreline habitats. The Torrey Pine was also a source of seasonal nuts.

History of the Salvation Army Camp

The following account of the history of the Salvation Army Camp is based on a history compiled in 1966 by the First Presbyterian Church of San Diego (Freeborn 1966). Much of the information contained in the history was supplied by Mr. Charles H. Forward, then proprietor of Wildwood Ranch (Forward 1966). The camp was originally known as Rancho del Cielo, the original grant for which was registered in the Surveyor General's Office in San Francisco in 1883. A patent was recorded in the County Recorder's Office, San Diego County on October 3, 1895 in the name of Morgan Sweeney who conveyed one-half interest to Francis Bradley. In 1913 the property was conveyed by deed to J.C. Tobin and subsequently the title passed to Maude Belcher on December 31, 1918. Maude and George Belcher lived on the property for several years in a house which was subsequently torn down. In January 1924 the property was purchased by John W. Mitchell, a wealthy man who owned an art gallery and residence in Coronado. He constructed a large rustic home on the property. Following Mitchell's death the property was deeded to W. Jefferson Davis who had presented a large claim against Mitchell's estate for attorney's fees. The First Presbyterian Church of San Diego purchased the 442-acre property from Davis in 1958. In 1968 the church purchased the adjacent 120-acre Gatewood property. The property was purchased by the Salvation Army in March 1997.

During the Bradley ownership of the ranch the property became known as Bradley Springs as water was bottled from a spring on the side of the mountain above the present buildings and sold locally as health-giving water. When Mr. Mitchell bought the ranch in 1924 the property had two dams and a lithia reservoir. In addition, it boasted of six miles of road, a swimming pool and irrigated groves of oranges, grape fruit, lemons and super colossal olives. There were also two springs besides the lithia spring; the latter flowing into a reservoir rated at 500,000 gallons capacity (Freeborn 1966). The ranch house, constructed by Mitchell was two-story and constructed of redwood. Colonel Davis continued improvements to the property by clearing away brush and building 6,000 ft of ornamental stone fencing. In 1952 the ranch house burned down. A new stucco building was constructed on the site the following year and the chimney from the original ranch house, which had survived the fire, was incorporated into the new structure. An adjacent guesthouse of stone was also constructed at this time.

Numerous improvements to the property took place under the ownership of the First Presbyterian Church, which developed the property under Special Use Permit #70-379 (issued December, 1970) for a church retreat and recreational facility to include five cabins, a program lodge hall, dining room, and swimming pool with bath facilities. SUP

#70-379 was modified in March 1976 to add five guest cabins, a youth activities building, and two staff housing units to the 562-acre site.

Study Methods

A pedestrian reconnaissance survey was conducted by ASM Affiliates Associate Archeologist Ken Moslak on February 22, 2001 under the direction of Senior Archeologist Sin ad N Ghabhl in, Ph.D.. The survey included two areas. The first was the proposed location of a 250,000-gallon water tank, adjacent to an existing 10,000-gallon tank (Figure 2). It included the area previously cleared for the existing tank in addition to a short, unpaved access road leading to the tank. A 200 ft.-wide buffer area beyond the existing access and cleared areas was also surveyed.

The second area surveyed consisted of a previously existing overnight campground, a short access road to it, and two additional proposed campground areas to be linked together by cleared hiking trails (Figure 2). A 200 ft.-wide buffer beyond the trails and campgrounds was also to be surveyed for cultural resources.

The area of the proposed water tank included previously cleared areas with ground surface visibility of 90% but which were disturbed by bulldozing. The 200 ft.-wide buffer at the water tank site is occupied by very dense, tall chaparral underlain by thick leaf litter. Ground surface visibility in the buffer was 0-5%. In addition, no outcropping bedrock formations which might be suitable for prehistoric bedrock milling were noted within the cleared or buffer areas.

Ground surface visibility at the proposed campgrounds and hiking trail was moderately better. The area consists of a series of gentle ridges and low knolls covered by a mixed chaparral of small oaks, sumac, manzanita, chamise, prickly pear cactus, and yucca. Large oaks, sycamore, and poison oak occur along a small canyon bottom at the eastern access. Ground visibility ranges from 0-30% and tends to be highest along ridge crests and knoll tops in the immediate proximity of the proposed campgrounds and hiking trails. Low outcrops of granite bedrock are somewhat common in the area, however none were found to contain prehistoric bedrock milling features

Study Results

The present survey has identified one cultural resource within the study area (Appendix A). This site (temporary designation SDM-2) consists of a late 1930s historic building with associated foundation pads and trash dump. The site is located adjacent to the pre-existing (lower) campground, immediately north of the proposed development pad and within the 200 ft. survey limits.

The surviving building is a rustic, rectangular, one room, single-story structure with a concrete pad, stone and mortar walls and timber roof and superstructure. It measures approximately 9 x 15 ft. An inscription on the threshold reads 1938". The walls, which stand to a height of 6 6 , are constructed of locally available stone and mortar. The masonry consists of undressed and uncoursed local stone. The mortar contains a high proportion of locally derived sandstone gravel. The west wall of the building is constructed against and possibly partially dug into the hill slope. The south, east and north walls support a wooden superstructure consisting of a simple wooden frame with vertical board nailed to it. Gaps in the boards were left for windows. However they may never have contained glazed windows. Fittings for wooden shutters attached to the outside of the openings suggest that they were closed by shutters. The roof is flat and also consists of boards nailed to rafters. Portions of the wooden superstructure and roof remain to a height of 7 1 . The condition of the superstructure is very poor. A paneled door is lying outside the threshold. The building contains no fireplace or stove fittings. A recent water heater is located in the southwest corner and piping leading from it suggests that it supplied water to a structure outside and above the present building. A concrete pad with wooden sill adjacent to the building to the east may have serve as a foundation for an entry porch.

A stone and mortar stairway located on the south side of the building leads to an upper terrace. This terrace contains a number of concrete foundation pads, some of which may be contemporary with the structure. A large pad with wooden sill measuring 15 4 x 12 abuts the west side of the building on the upper terrace. Two smaller tiled pads are located to the north and west of this pad. The tiling on the northernmost pad consists of alternating white and pink tiles. To the southwest, a stone retaining wall and buried steps lead up to another terrace.

The structure appears to have been abandoned for approximately 25 years and is surrounded by several concrete structure foundations which appear to have been added at various times after construction of the primary structure. A trash scatter, located down a slope on the southwest portion of the site, includes material dating from the 1940's to the present. Piles of structural debris, probably originating from demolished on-site structures, are located in the center of the site. A cleared picnic and campfire area, located south of the site, includes a recent veranda and picnic table.

Proposed Impacts and Management Recommendations

A late 1930s building of unknown function, in association with foundation pads and a trash scatter, was identified within the survey area.

As of October 26, 1998, revised guidelines for the evaluation of archaeological

and historical resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) have been finalized by the State of California. They replace the old Appendix K and now more closely parallel the evaluation criteria of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800). Under these new state guidelines, recommendations are provided below for significance and eligibility for the California Register of Historic Resources.

These significance assessments are addressed with consideration towards compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) final guidelines:

Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

- A Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- B Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- C Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- D Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. [California Environmental Quality Act, as amended 1998, Section 15064.5.a3]

Based on the available information regarding historic site SDM-2, it is possible to reach an assessment of the potential eligibility of the resource for listing on the California Register.

SDM-2 is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. While the parcel in which it is located is thought to be a homestead location, the surviving structure and foundations postdate the homestead period, and are therefore not associated with a homestead on the parcel. In addition, the location is remote from cultivatable land and is not likely to be associated with cultivation in the valley. There is no known association with the lives of people important in the past.

The style of construction of the surviving structure at SDM-2 is rustic domestic architecture. It is entirely constructed with locally available materials, particularly undressed stone, and gravels used in the mortar.

The integrity of the surviving structure is very poor. The wooden superstructure including the roof, sidewalls, shutters and door, is disintegrating. In addition, the surviving structure is only one of a number of structures that must have existed previously at the site. Foundation pads are all that remain of these associated structures. The surviving building is not likely to have ever served as the domestic building and is more likely to have been a shed or outhouse associated with a house located on the terrace above it. Piles of structural debris located in the south of the site probably originated from demolished on-site structures.

As site SDM-2 does not meet any of the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), and does not retain integrity of design, workmanship, or materials, this resource is not recommended as eligible for listing on the California Register. No further evaluation is recommended for this resource.

Should you have any questions regarding this study, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

Sin ad N Ghabhl in, Ph.D., R.P.A.
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: Figure 1 - Project Location
Figure 2 - Project Area on USGS 7/5 Quad
Confidential Appendix A — Site Record

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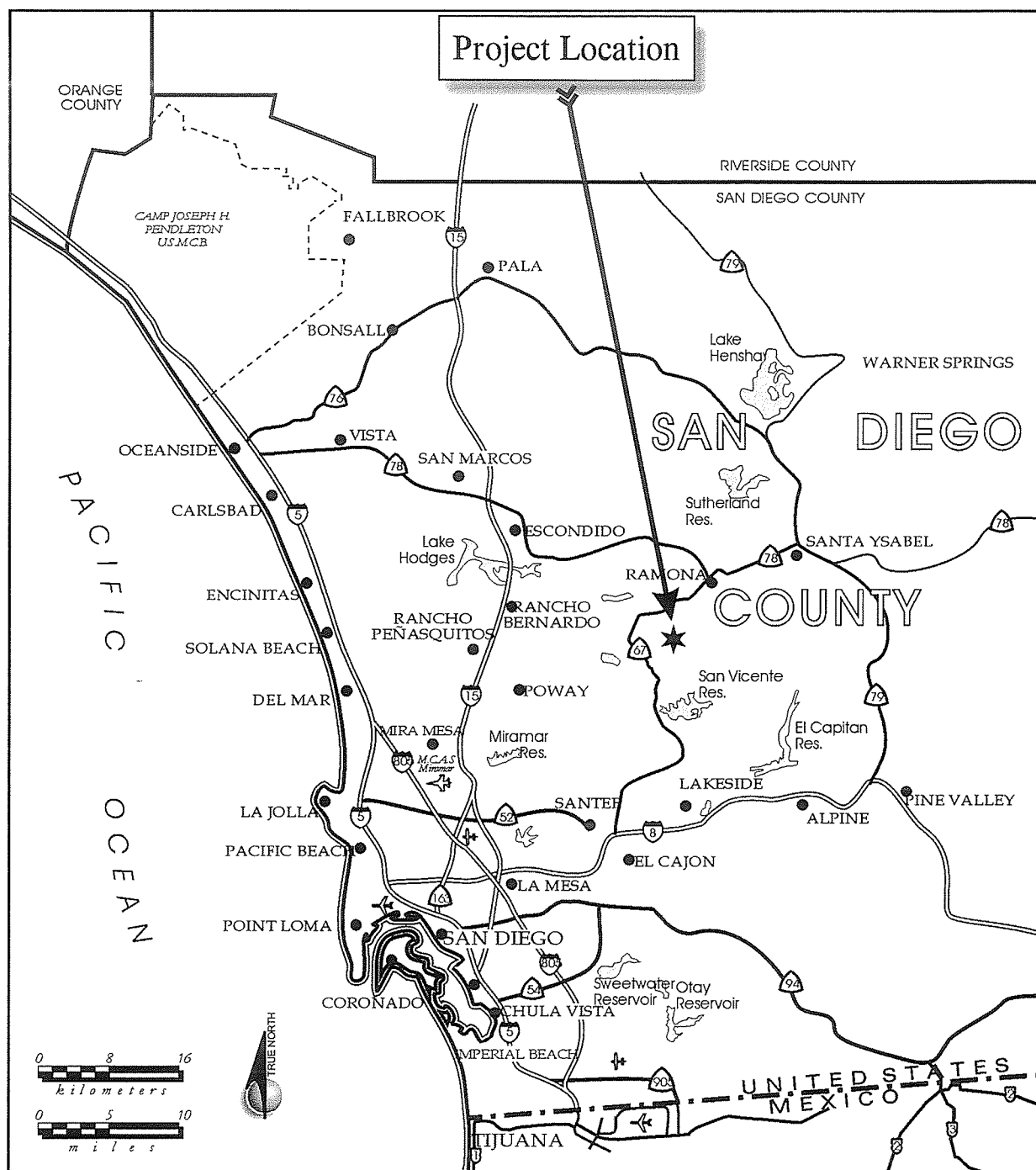


Figure 1. Regional project location.

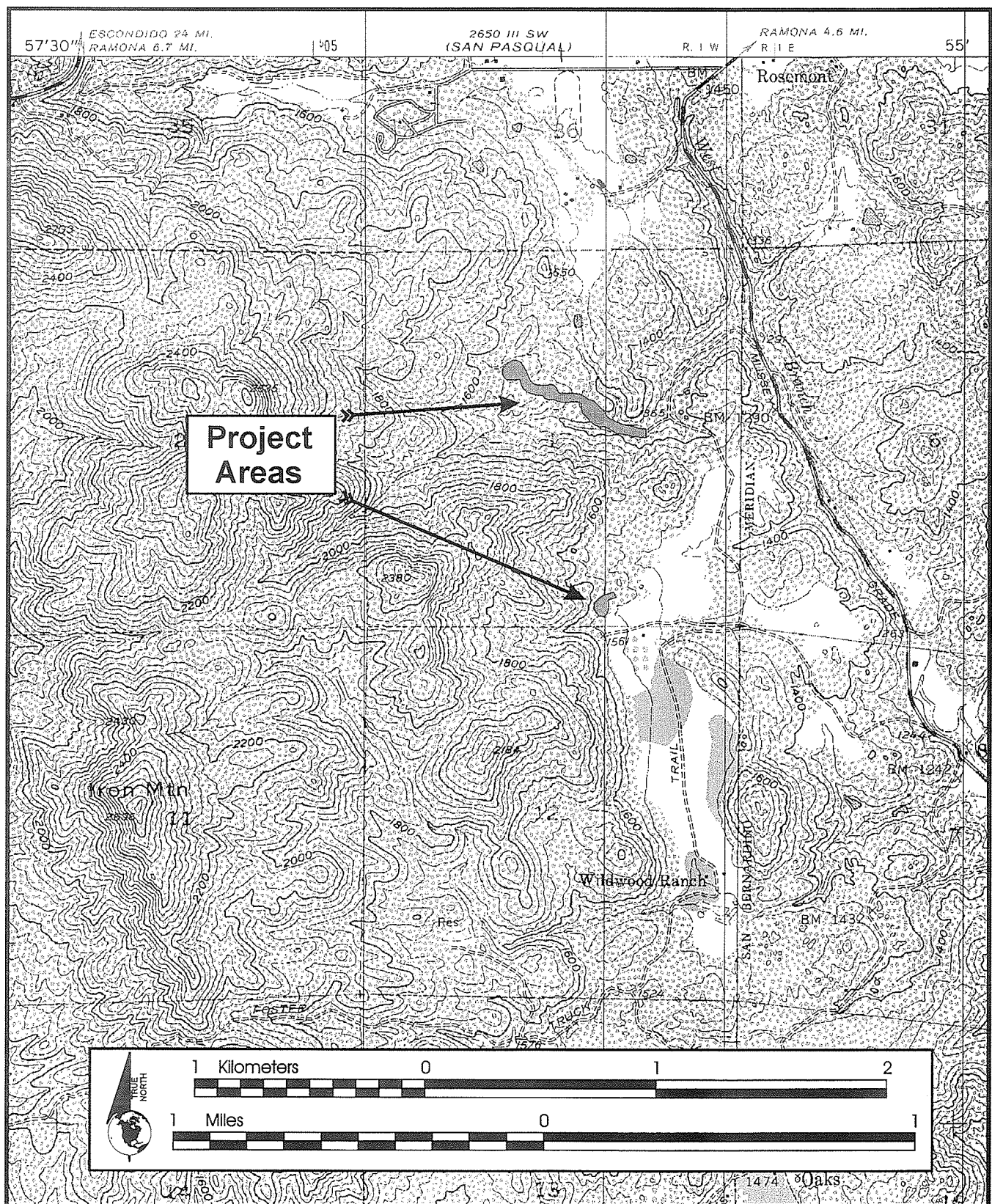


Figure 2. Survey areas shown on USGS 7.5' San Vicente Reservoir quad.